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NEWS 1 Web Page for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America  
NEWS 2 NOV 21 CAS patent coverage to include exemplified prophetic  
substances identified in English-, French-, German-,  
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NEWS 3 NOV 26 MARPAT enhanced with FSORT command  
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will change in 2009 for STN-Columbus and STN-Tokyo  
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Classification Data  
NEWS 11 FEB 02 Simultaneous left and right truncation (SLART) added  
for CERAB, COMPUAB, ELCOM, and SOLIDSTATE  
NEWS 12 FEB 02 GENBANK enhanced with SET PLURALS and SET SPELLING  
NEWS 13 FEB 06 Patent sequence location (PSL) data added to USGENE  
NEWS 14 FEB 10 COMPENDEX reloaded and enhanced  
NEWS 15 FEB 11 WTEXTILES reloaded and enhanced  
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and 2009 MeSH terms  
NEWS 20 FEB 23 TOXCENTER updates mirror those of MEDLINE - more  
precise author group fields and 2009 MeSH terms  
NEWS 21 FEB 23 Three million new patent records blast AEROSPACE into  
STN patent clusters  
NEWS 22 FEB 25 USGENE enhanced with patent family and legal status  
display data from INPADOCDB  
NEWS 23 MAR 06 INPADOCDB and INPAFAMDB enhanced with new display  
formats  
NEWS 24 MAR 11 EPFULL backfile enhanced with additional full-text  
applications and grants  
NEWS 25 MAR 11 ESBIOBASE reloaded and enhanced  
NEWS EXPRESS JUNE 27 08 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.3,  
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 23 JUNE 2008.

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\* \* \* \* \* STN Columbus \* \* \* \* \*

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=> file medline embase biosis caplus  
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
0.22	0.22

FULL ESTIMATED COST

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=> s DeLeo V?/AU  
L1            397 DELEO V?/AU

=> s l1 and (FSH and aneuploid and diploid and sperm)  
L2            0 L1 AND (FSH AND ANEUPLOID AND DIPLOID AND SPERM)

=> s l1 and FSH and sperm  
L3            0 L1 AND FSH AND SPERM

=> La Marca A?/AU  
LA IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND  
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=> s La Marca A?/AU  
L4            318 LA MARCA A?/AU

=> s l4 and FSH and sperm  
L5            11 L4 AND FSH AND SPERM

=> dup rem l5  
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L5  
L6            5 DUP REM L5 (6 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> dis ibib abs l6 1-5

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:558005 BIOSIS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200600558349  
 TITLE: Sperm chromosome aneuploidy and gonadotrophin treatment.  
 AUTHOR(S): De Leo, V. [Reprint Author]; La Marca, A.; Piomboni, P.; Morgante, G.; Pitaro, M.; Fratoni, A.; Collodel, G.; Petraglia, F.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ Siena, Policlin Scotte, Dept Ob Gyn, I-53100 Siena, Italy  
 SOURCE: Human Reproduction (Oxford), (JUN 2006) Vol. 21, No. Suppl. 1, pp. I212.  
 Meeting Info.: 22nd Annual Meeting of the European-Society-of-Human-Reproduction-and-Embryology. Prague, CZECH REPUBLIC. June 18 -21, 2006. European Soc Human Reproduct & Embryol.  
 CODEN: HUREEE. ISSN: 0268-1161.  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)  
 Conference; (Meeting Poster)  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 27 Oct 2006  
 Last Updated on STN: 27 Oct 2006

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:122884 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:170428  
 TITLE: Use of follicle stimulating hormone for reduction of spermatozoa chromosomal aberration in males  
 INVENTOR(S): De Leo, Vincenzo; La Marca, Antonio  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Laboratoires Serono S.A., Switz.  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005011726	A1	20050210	WO 2004-EP51593	20040723
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1673105	A1	20060628	EP 2004-766306	20040723
EP 1673105	B1	20070502		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR				
JP 2006528651	T	20061221	JP 2006-521576	20040723
AT 361092	T	20070515	AT 2004-766306	20040723
ES 2284052	T3	20071101	ES 2004-766306	20040723
US 20070037742	A1	20070215	US 2006-565763	20060605
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 2003-102303	A 20030725
			EP 2004-100760	A 20040226
			WO 2004-EP51593	W 20040723

AB The present invention relates to the use of a substance having a FSH activity for reducing gamete chromosomal alterations in a male, more specifically in men suffering from spermatozoa aneuploidy.  
 REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 5 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005419792 MEDLINE  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 16084881  
 TITLE: Comparison of a gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) antagonist and GnRH agonist flare-up regimen in poor responders undergoing ovarian stimulation.  
 AUTHOR: Malmusi Stefania; La Marca Antonio; Giulini Simone; Xella Susanna; Tagliasacchi Daniela; Marsella Tiziana; Volpe Annibale  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Policlinico of Modena, Modena University, Modena, Italy..  
 SOURCE: antlamarca@libero.it  
 Fertility and sterility, (2005 Aug) Vol. 84, No. 2, pp. 402-6.  
 Journal code: 0372772. E-ISSN: 1556-5653.  
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: (COMPARATIVE STUDY)  
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 (RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)  
 (CLINICAL TRIAL)  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
 ENTRY MONTH: 200512  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 Aug 2005  
 Last Updated on STN: 28 Dec 2005  
 Entered Medline: 27 Dec 2005

AB OBJECTIVE: To compare the efficacy of flare-up and GnRH-antagonist treatment in poor-responder patients. DESIGN: Randomized prospective study. SETTING: Assisted reproduction center. PATIENT(S): Fifty-five poor-responder patients undergoing intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI). INTERVENTION(S): Thirty patients received GnRH agonist on the 1st day of menstruation, followed by exogenous gonadotropins from the 2nd day. Twenty-five patients received exogenous gonadotropins starting on the second day of menstruation, followed by GnRH antagonist when the leading follicle reached 14 mm in diameter. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURE(S): The total dose of FSH administered during the ovarian stimulation, as well as the number of mature oocytes retrieved, embryo quality, fertilization, implantation, and pregnancy rates were evaluated. RESULT(S): The number of ampules and units of FSH administered were significantly less in the flare-up than in the antagonistic group. The numbers of mature oocytes retrieved and of top-quality embryos transferred were significantly greater in the flare-up than in the GnRH-antagonist group. The fertilization rate (84% vs. 63%) was significantly higher in the flare-up than in the GnRH-antagonist group. The implantation and pregnancy rate were similar in the two groups. CONCLUSION(S): The flare-up protocol appears to be more effective than the GnRH-antagonist protocol in terms of mature oocytes retrieved, fertilization rate, and top-quality embryos transferred in poor-responder patients.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 5 MEDLINE on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005685389 MEDLINE  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 16373249  
 TITLE: Does plasma insulin level affect ovarian response to exogenous administration of follicle-stimulating hormone in women without polycystic ovary syndrome?.

AUTHOR: La Marca Antonio; Pati Mariangela; Giulini Simone; Levratti Paola; Caretto Simona; Volpe Annibale  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Pediatric Sciences, Institute of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Modena, Italy.. antlamarca@libero.it  
 SOURCE: Gynecological endocrinology : the official journal of the International Society of Gynecological Endocrinology, (2005 Nov) Vol. 21, No. 5, pp. 292-4.  
 Journal code: 8807913. ISSN: 0951-3590.  
 PUB. COUNTRY: England; United Kingdom  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
 ENTRY MONTH: 200604  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 Dec 2005  
 Last Updated on STN: 7 Apr 2006  
 Entered Medline: 6 Apr 2006

AB BACKGROUND: Raised insulin levels have been shown to contribute to ovarian overproduction of androgens. Hyperinsulinemia, usually associated with polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS), brings about greater ovarian endocrine and morphological responses to ovulation induced by follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH). This indicates that elevated levels of insulin play a role in the endocrine and paracrine control of the ovaries. OBJECTIVE: The aim of the present study was to investigate whether basal insulin levels influence ovarian response to FSH in healthy women (non-PCOS) undergoing assisted reproduction by in vitro fertilization-embryo transfer (IVF-ET). METHODS: The study included 36 consecutive women, 27-45 years old, undergoing IVF-ET for tubal-factor or male-factor infertility. Serum insulin levels were determined on the day of administration of gonadotropin-releasing hormone analog (GnRHa) and on the first day of FSH administration. RESULTS: Mean insulin levels were 6 +/- 3 and 7 +/- 3 microU/ml on the day of GnRHa and FSH administration, respectively. No correlations were found between basal insulin level, days of treatment, total FSH dose, estradiol level and the number of oocytes retrieved. CONCLUSIONS: The results of the present study show that normal levels of insulin do not seem to influence ovarian response to FSH in non-PCOS women. In all patients included in our study, serum insulin levels did not correlate with IVF stimulation data (days of stimulation, total FSH dose) nor with IVF-ET outcome. Thus the study demonstrates that, in patients who are not insulin-resistant, insulin does not correlate with ovarian response to FSH administration.

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 5 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002629221 MEDLINE  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12351547  
 TITLE: Insulin-dependent diabetes in men is associated with hypothalamo-pituitary derangement and with impairment in semen quality.  
 AUTHOR: Baccetti Baccio; La Marca Antonio; Piomboni Paola; Capitani Serena; Bruni Emanuele; Petraglia Felice; De Leo Vincenzo  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pediatrics, Obstetrics and Reproductive Medicine, University of Siena, Italy.  
 SOURCE: Human reproduction (Oxford, England), (2002 Oct) Vol. 17, No. 10, pp. 2673-7.  
 Journal code: 8701199. ISSN: 0268-1161.  
 PUB. COUNTRY: England; United Kingdom  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
 ENTRY MONTH: 200303

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 22 Oct 2002  
Last Updated on STN: 5 Mar 2003  
Entered Medline: 4 Mar 2003

AB BACKGROUND: The objective of the study was to investigate the hypothalamo-pituitary-testicular axis and sperm structure at the transmission electron microscope (TEM) level in men affected by insulin-dependent diabetes. METHODS: Twenty-two diabetic men and 24 controls were recruited. GnRH (100 micro g) was administered and FSH- and LH-induced secretion was evaluated. Semen samples were collected and sperm concentration and motility were determined using a Makler chamber. Ejaculated sperm were fixed and observed with a TEM. RESULTS: The response of gonadotrophins to GnRH was significantly lower in diabetics than in control men. Sperm motility was also significantly lower. At the electron microscope level, sperm from diabetics exhibited a higher percentage of immaturity- and apoptosis-related defects than sperm from controls. CONCLUSIONS: The reduced response of gonadotrophins to GnRH in diabetic men may indicate a decreased acute releasable pool of pituitary gonadotrophins. The results of TEM examination showed that sperm from men with diabetes presented severe structural defects in comparison with sperm from controls. It is possible that the reproductive impairment recognized in men with diabetes could be the result of interference by the disease on the hypothalamo-pituitary-testicular axis at multiple levels, as indicated by the reduced gonadotrophin response to appropriate stimuli and by the abnormal ultrastructure of ejaculated sperm. The defective spermatogenesis may be the consequence of a direct testicular effect of the disease.

=> FIL STNGUIDE  
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS  
FULL ESTIMATED COST

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ENTRY	SESSION
31.83	32.05

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CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE

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ENTRY	SESSION
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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
0.35	32.40

FULL ESTIMATED COST

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CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE

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ENTRY	SESSION
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